Pinus rigida / Corema conradii Woodland

COMMON NAME Pitch Pine / Broom Crowberry Woodland SYNONYM Coastal Pitch Pine Outcrop Woodland

PHYSIOGNOMIC CLASS Woodland (II)

PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBCLASS Evergreen woodland (II.A)

PHYSIOGNOMIC GROUP Temperate or subpolar needle-leaved evergreen woodland (II.A.4)

PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBGROUP Natural/Semi-natural (II.A.4.N)

FORMATION Rounded-crowned temperate or subpolar needle-leaved evergreen woodland (II.A.4.N.a)

ALLIANCE PINUS RIGIDA WOODLAND ALLIANCE

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENCE LEVEL

USFWS WETLAND SYSTEM Terrestrial

RANGE

Acadia National Park

This association occurs in a few locations within the Park, on Isle au Haut, and near Wonderland on Mount Desert Island.

Globally

This association is restricted to southern Maine with disjunct occurrences in eastern New York and Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and possibly in Nova Scotia.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

Acadia National Park

These woodlands occur on bare rock along the immediate coast and are influenced by fog. Small patches of gravelly soil, only a few cm deep, have developed over the granite substrate. What soils there are excessively drained, with a pH of about 5.2.

Globally

This pitch pine woodland community occurs primarily on coastal acidic rock outcrops and rocky summits of southern Maine.

MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES

Acadia National Park

Stratum Species

Tree Canopy Pinus rigida (Picea mariana)

Dwarf Shrub Gaylussacia baccata, Corema conradii, Vaccinium angustifolia

Herbaceous Sibbaldiopsis tridentata Non-vascular Cladina rangiferina

Globally

<u>Stratum</u> <u>Species</u> Tree Canopy *Pinus rigida*

Short Shrub
Comptonia peregrina, Aronia arbutifolia, Aronia melanocarpa, Myrica pensylvanica
Dwarf Shrub
Vaccinium angustifolium, Gaylussacia baccata, Kalmia angustifolia, Corema conradii
Herbaceous
Deschampsia flexuosa, Danthonia spicata, Gaultheria procumbens, Melampyrum lineare

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES

Acadia National Park

Corema conradii

Globally

VEGETATION DESCRIPTION

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Pitch pine woodlands with a variable canopy dominated by stunted *Pinus rigida* (canopy about 5 m tall) and a prominent dwarf shrub layer dominated by patches of *Gaylussacia baccata*, *Corema conradii*, and *Vaccinium angustifolium*. Herbs are very sparse; *Sibbaldiopsis tridentata* is characteristic. Patches of Cladina-type and crustose lichens cover the rock substrate, with scattered mosses including *Polytrichum piliferum*, *Leucobryum glaucum*, *Dicranum undulatum*, and *Dicranum polysetum*.

The basal area ranged from 11 m²/ha. Canopy heights were 5 m.

Globally

The canopy is dominated by *Pinus rigida (Pinus banksiana* is dominant in one northern occurrence). Associated canopy species of low cover include *Quercus rubra, Betula papyrifera, Picea rubens, Tsuga canadensis, Pinus strobus, Abies balsamea, Acer rubrum,* and occasionally *Thuja occidentalis*. A low-shrub layer is characterized by *Vaccinium angustifolium, Gaylussacia baccata, Aronia arbutifolia, Aronia melanocarpa, Myrica pensylvanica, Kalmia angustifolia, Comptonia peregrina, Viburnum*

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nudum var. cassinoides, and Vaccinium pallidum. Corema conradii is a characteristic dwarf-shrub. Other associated herbs and dwarf-shrubs include Juniperus communis, Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, Deschampsia flexuosa, Danthonia spicata, Gaultheria procumbens, Melampyrum lineare, Solidago puberula, Trientalis borealis, Maianthemum canadense, Epigaea repens, Sibbaldiopsis tridentata (= Potentilla tridentata), and Carex deflexa. Lichens and mosses form a prominent bryophyte layer, and include Cladonia stellaria and other Cladonia spp., Polytrichum piliferum, Polytrichum juniperinum, Leucobryum glaucum, Hylocomium splendens, and others.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY SPECIES

CONSERVATION RANK G2.

DATABASE CODE CEGL006154

COMMENTS

Acadia National Park

Documented only from Wonderland and Isle au Haut.

A variant of Pitch Pine Rocky Summit (Pinus rigida / Photinia melanocarpa / Deschampsia flexuosa - Schizachyrium scoparium Woodland) distinguished by the presence of Corema conradii in the dwarf shrub layer.

Globally

Scattered occurrences on sandy outwash deposits in Massachusetts and a single occurrence in the Shawungunk Mountains of New York may also be classified as this type.